



Imperialism Wrap-up

- Entrance task: Think and be ready to explain the following: The Great Rebellion was to India as the _____ was to China.
- Today: Imperialism wrap-up
- Homework: Ch. 27 - 1



Imperialism: the policy of imposing control over other peoples in a way that undermines their sovereignty and relinquishes their freedom to make political and economic decisions. The goals are primarily political and economic



Imperialism

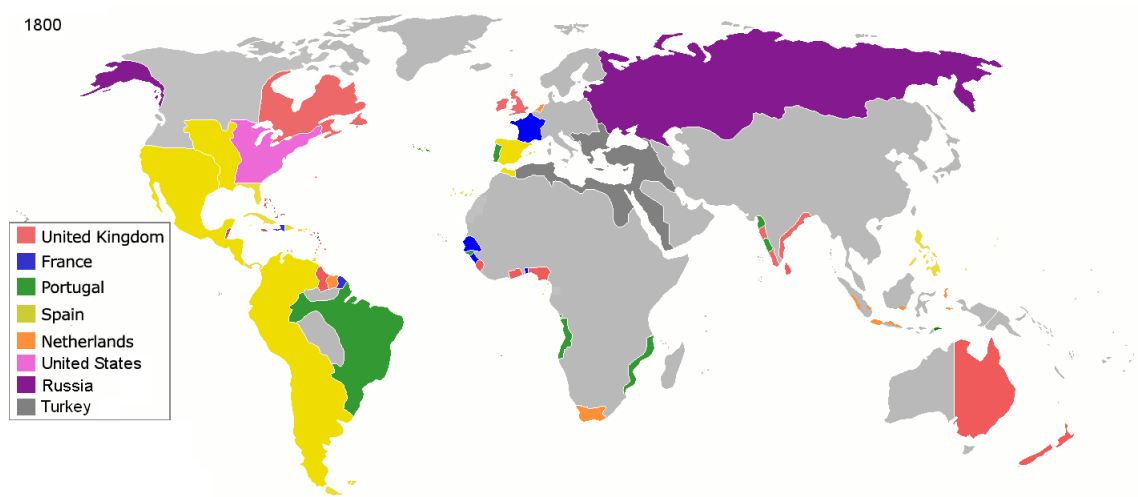
Who - Industrialized nations

What - Political, Social, Economic control

When - Late 1800s - 1914

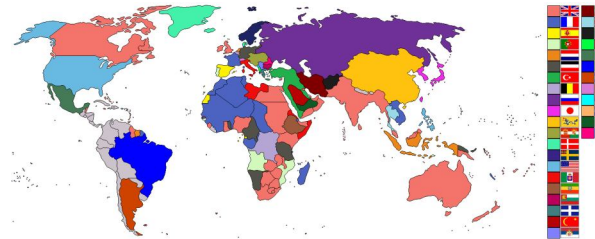
Where - Non-industrialized lands
Africa, Asia, Latin America

Why - Raw materials, markets, national ambition, Social Darwinism, **geopolitics**



> After 1870, new types of empires arose:

- « Africa was largely colonized by Belgium, Britain, France, and Germany
- « Central Asia was largely colonized by the British and the Russians
- « China was colonized by European powers



> By the early 20th Century, most of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific had been divided among these empires - all of whom argued that such colonial domination would "civilize" the backwards people in their areas.



Key Imperialism issues in Africa



Suez Canal - 1869

Scramble for Africa - 1880s

Berlin Conference - 1884

Effective occupation

Boer Wars - 1899, 1910

Tensions - Fashoda, Morocco

Social Darwinism

White Man's Burden



Sepoys, 1850s



The Sepoy Mutiny: 1857



Sepoy Mutiny, 1857



Execution of Sepoys: “The Devil’s Wind”



1877: Queen Victoria Becomes “Empress of India”



Queen Victoria in India



Bengal Medical Service, 1860





Lady Curzon, 1904

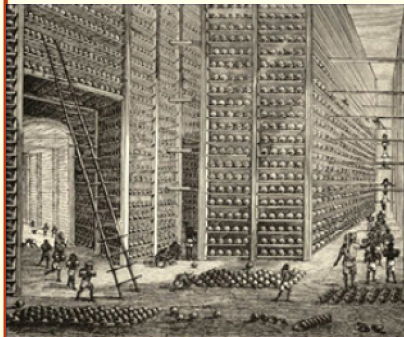


Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s

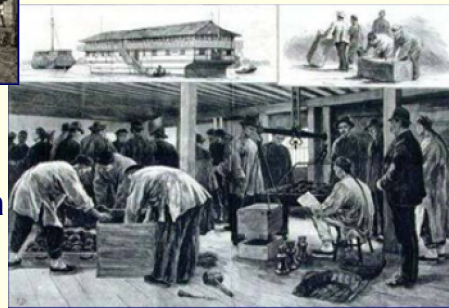




British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India



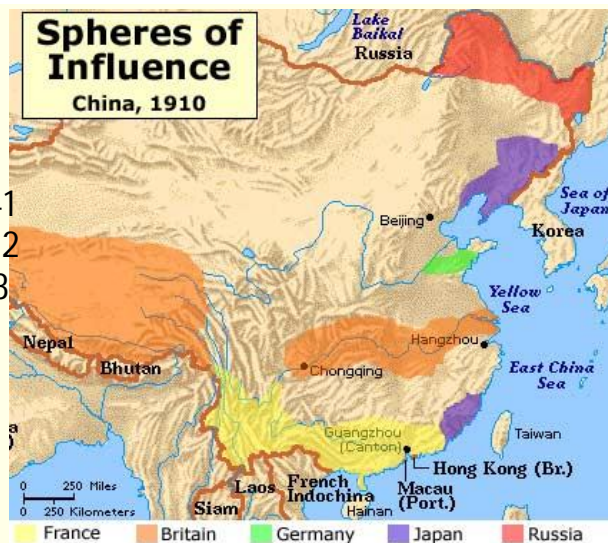
Selling Opium in China



CHINA

Middle Kingdom
Opium Wars - 1839-1841
Treaty of Nanking - 1842
Open Door policy - 1898
Extraterritorial rights
Boxer Rebellion - 1900
Spheres of influence
Unequal treaties

JAPAN





Positive

- * Medical advances
- * Built roads, bridges, railroads, schools
- * Improved communication
- * Ended tribal wars

Negative

- * Oblivious to native culture
- * Forced labor of natives, often brutal
- * Provided little/no experience for future self-govt
- * Exploited resources
- * Created a reliance on cash crops, hindered eco. dev.





CHINA